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CAPITAL INVESTED IN MANUFACTURES

Figures Gathered From
Papers From Census
Department.

HEAVY INCREASE IN SOUTHERN STATES

Tennessee and Texas Have Be-
come Rivals—Mississippi's
Unique Record—Ken-
tucky and Louisiana
in the Con-
test.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]
WARWICK, VA., November 17.—In the preparation of the tables for the recently issued bulletin of the manufacturing industry of the United States, as well as in the preparation of the tables for the bulletins for the various States, Census Bureau overlooked about the most interesting deductions that are to be made from the figures, and therefore leaves to the individual student of these bulletins and laborious task of making these deductions for himself.

For instance, it is highly interesting to contrast the wages received by wage-earners in the various States, and to contrast the average wages of these wage-earners in 1900 and 1905, and yet the bulletins make no such contrast, simply giving the total wages paid and the total number of workmen, leaving the rest to the reader.

After a great deal of laborious arithmetical exercise the writer is able to make some interesting showings as to the country at large, and as to nineteen States, as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Massachusetts and Maryland.

Heavy Increase.

Taking the United States as a whole the capital invested in its manufacturing enterprises increased 43.5 per cent from 1900 to 1905. The number of wage-earners increased 15 per cent, while the wages increased 23 per cent. The production of the manufacturing industries increased 39 per cent. It will be seen from this that capitalization has increased with considerably more rapidity than has production.

In other words, a dollar of capital does not show as much gross earning power for 1905 as it did for 1900. In the latter year the capital invested was 73 per cent of the gross earnings for the year, while in 1905 it took 81 cents of capital to make one dollar of gross earnings. In 1900 each wage-earner in the United States received an average of \$47 for his annual wages, and turned out an average of \$240 worth of finished product. In 1905 the average annual wages of the wage-workers was \$425, and the average value of the finished product turned out by each was \$42.

These figures are fairly representative of conditions in each State. However, when it goes to percentages of increase in the output of the establishments and the wages paid, the Southern and Northwestern States have the advantage of the East and the North in the percentage of increase in capital, and in the value of the finished products of the factories.

Alabama Factories Prosperous.

Alabama factories had a great era of prosperity in the five years period under review. The capital invested increased 72 per cent, and amounted to approximately \$20,000,000 in 1905. There was 18 per cent more wage earners employed in 1905 than in 1900, there being 62,123 employed in 1905. The increase in wages amounted to 48 per cent, the total wages paid in 1905 being approximately \$22,000,000. The average wages of the wage-earners in the State was \$32 a year in 1900, and \$36 in 1905. Each \$100 of capital invested in 1900 yielded 10 dollars in gross earnings, while each \$100 of capital invested in 1905 yielded 11 dollars in gross earnings. It will be seen that capitalization is considerably higher in proportion to gross earnings than in 1900. The average gross earnings for each wage-earner in 1905 were \$1,356. In 1900 the average was \$1,056.

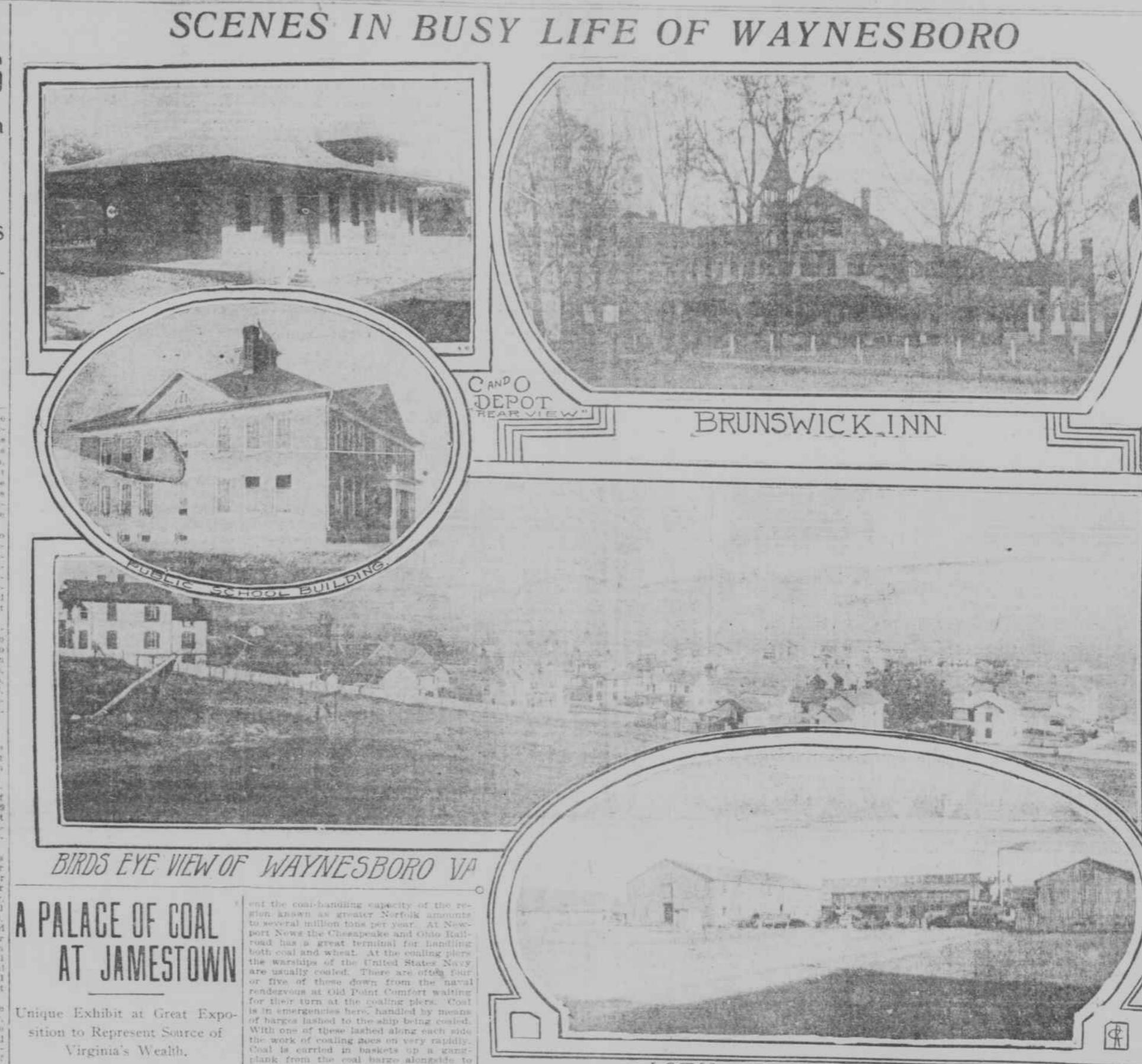
Arkansas becomes interesting in a comparison with Alabama, for while the average wages paid in Arkansas were higher in 1900 than in Alabama, yet the average value produced in the shape of gross earnings was lower in Arkansas. The capital increased 51 per cent, amounting to \$46,000,000 in 1905. Wage-earners employed increased only five per cent, while total wages paid increased 44 per cent. The average wages of Arkansas wage-earners was \$300 in 1900 and \$321 in 1905. The capital invested was 84 per cent of the gross earnings in 1905, against 61 per cent in 1900. The average finished product turned out by each wage-earner was \$1,238 in 1905 and \$1,250 in 1900.

Georgia shows an increase of 55 per cent in manufacturing capital in the five years, which approximated \$22,000,000 in 1905. There was an increase of 11 per cent in the number of wage-earners, and in the total wages paid, and 46 per cent in the finished product turned out. The average wages of the wage-earners of the State were \$294 in 1900 and \$297 in 1905. The average wage-earner contributed \$1,620 to the gross earnings in 1905 and \$1,640 in 1900.

Kentucky Has Good Showing.

Kentucky shows an increase of 63 per cent in the capital invested in manufacturing, which amounted to \$17,000,000 in 1905. She shows an increase of 15 per cent in the number of wage-earners employed and an increase of 32.5 per cent in the total wages paid, which amounted to over \$24,000,000 in 1905. The average wages per man in the Kentucky factories was \$285 a year in 1905, and \$281 in 1900, while the average contribution to the gross earnings per man was \$2,375 in 1905 and \$2,425 in 1900. The production of the Kentucky factories increased 25.5 per cent during the five years. Capital was 92 per cent of production in 1905 and 85 per cent in 1900.

Mississippi makes rather a unique showing. Her manufacturing capital increased



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF WAYNESBORO VA

A PALACE OF COAL AT JAMESTOWN

Unique Exhibit at Great Exposition to Represent Source of
Virginia's Wealth.

NORFOLK AS A COAL PORT

Facts and Figures Showing Present
and Prospective Capacity
for Hauling Coal.

BY WILLARD HOMAN

NORFOLK, VA., November 17.—In vivid contrast with the red and white colonial architecture of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition to be held at Hampton Roads, near Norfolk, Va., next year, will be the coal palace built of bit of black coal.

In order to prevent any possibility of the materials of this edifice giving off a combustible gas, coal will be selected and polished as to give back a brilliant reflection from each ray of light which strikes its surface. The hard anthracite coal will be used for the pillars of this building, and already miners are busily working in the mines cutting out columns to support the weight of the roof. Coal cut vertically will bear a great strain, and for building purposes is as strong as granite. The materials used will be largely native products of Virginia, and of them the coal is the greatest source. Therefore, a coal used in the coal palace will not only range from the soft bituminous coal to that almost as hard as iron, but will also have a great variety of colors.

Those who are familiar with commercial growth in other cities have no hesitation in saying that a great share of Norfolk's future prosperity must result from its coal markets.

MUNICIPAL PLANT.

Pulaski Seeks Water Power for Generating Electricity.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

PULASKI, VA., November 17.—The city officials of Pulaski have spent several days of this week investigating the various sites suitable for the development of a water power electric plant, which this town proposes to install within the near future. They have visited every available site within fifteen or twenty miles of the town, and were accompanied by Mr. W. S. Morrison, an electrical engineering expert, from Richmond.

They found several magnificent sites along New River, Reed Island Creek and Big Walker's Creek that are capable of large development. It is proposed to acquire not only sufficient power to furnish the lights for the town, but to have a large surplus that will be utilized for manufacturing enterprises.

The Council will make a decision as to which of the locations it shall buy, and the work of erecting the necessary power station will be begun at once.

CONNECTICUT COMPANIES PAID ENORMOUS SUM

HARTFORD, CONN., November 17.—The Insurance Department of the State of Connecticut this afternoon issued an official statement giving the figures of the net amount of fire insurance paid out by Connecticut companies by reason of the San Francisco disaster. The total amount was \$17,568,190.29.

The individual payments by companies are given as follows: Astina, \$2,716,934; Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, \$2,359,221; National, \$2,413,048; Ohio, \$2,359,000; Phoenix, \$2,155,723.21; Security of New Haven, \$2,138,00; Scottish Union and National, \$1,212,112.

Iowa Butter Industry.

DESS MOINES, IA., November 17.—Iowa manufactured 92,254 pounds of butter during the year ending June 30, 1905, an increase of about \$2,000,000 pounds over the amount manufactured the year before. The annual report of the State Daily Commissioner, filed with the Geographer, shows that the condition of our dairy business at this time is better than it has been for some years.

Another "Coaler" Coming.

A few miles farther eastward near the exposition grounds on the shores of Hampton Roads the Tidewater Railroad is also building a great freight terminal.

This will be used for the transhipment of all kinds of freight and merchandise.

It is expected to have a capacity large enough to handle more than twenty million tons of coal per year. The piers will be built on the same system as those at Newport News. Great storage warehouses will also be erected here. At pres-

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING NEWS

Era for the Home-Seeker of Small Means, Who Is Improving It.

While no large transactions have been made in real estate the past week, or at least none may the interested parties will know to be made public yet, the men who buy and sell Richmond property have been busy and have had quite an active week. Many sales of smaller property have been made, and this is considered a very good sign of the times. Men of small means are investing in small homes already built and ready for occupancy, lots upon which are growing little by little.

"When this class of men are making their own homes in and about a town you may know that town is doing well business and is flourishing. When wage-earners and employes men are accumulating money to meet that way something is surely going in town." Thus spoke a real estate agent to The Times-Dispatch man yesterday. That agent has within the past few months sold many pieces of property of this kind to this class of men.

Many Small Sales.

Mr. F. Mansfield Bowley, secretary and treasurer of the A. J. Clevenger Company, says the real estate business has been unusually good with concern recently, and that there is a decided greater improvement in the sales just now.

That agency will offer some very attractive property at auction this week.

Messrs. Sutton & Co. made a number of sales of small property during the week. Among them the following:

The two-story frame dwelling, No. 11 West Jackson Street, to Mr. J. P. Tisler, for \$1,500; the two-story frame dwelling, No. 79 North Fourth Street, to Mr. Ephraim Whitton, for \$1,000; the two-story frame dwelling, No. 100 North Fifth Street, also to Mrs. Ephraim Whitton, with the rent for attorney, for \$1,000; the two-story frame dwelling, No. 80 North Fifth Street, to Mr. Chas. Brown, for \$1,000; and the two-story brick dwelling, No. 92 and 96 North Fifth Street, to Mr. H. Wallenstein, for \$1,000.

Clearing-House Averages.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The statement of clearing-house banks for the week shows that the banks paid \$2,371,675 more than the legal reserve requirements. This is an increase of \$1,888,900, as compared with last week. The statement follows:

Loans, \$1,629,391,800; deposits, \$1,610,900.

Deposits, \$191,490,000; decrease, \$1,074,000.

Circulation, \$51,377,000; increase, \$20,000.

Legal tenders, \$67,985,400; increase, \$1,744,000.

Reserve, \$162,996,400; increase, \$2,160,000.

Reserve required, \$148,820,125; decrease, \$1,062,300.

Surplus, \$2,271,675; increase, \$1,888,900.

Ex-United States deposits, \$5,931,875; in-

crease, \$1,029,825.

WASHINGTON PAYS HIGH FOR ROADS

The Largest Rate in the State and Two Districts Add Special Tax to This.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

ABINGDON, VA., November 17.—According to a recent publication, Washington county pays the highest rate of taxation for road purposes of any county in the State with the exception of Alexandria.

Properties and buildings are practically unaffected here. The death rate is exceptionally low even for this section of the Shenandoah Valley.

Many families come from New Orleans and other Gulf cities year after year to enjoy the cool nights during the hot months, and the health-giving waters of the lithium springs.

The Brunswick Inn, a spacious and imposing structure, is situated on the main thoroughfare of Waynesboro, in the center of beautiful lawns and surrounded with a grove of splendid old lime trees.

Lithia water is furnished for all uses at the Inn from the famous Brunswick Lithia Springs, which are on the hotel property.

Iron Ore.

Adjacent to Waynesboro and near to both the Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western Railroads are extensive deposits of iron ore, both brown and red hematite, both high in iron, and also a large acreage of specular ore, and of these are undeveloped and waiting for the genius of Southern financiers to develop.

At the edges of the city and lying along the main line of the railroad is a deposit of the clay which, after several tests, has proven to be of value for the manufacture of fire brick, and this deposit offers an inducement to some fire brick concern, the site being well adapted to brick manufacture and the shipping facilities to manufacturing and coke ovens.

The limestone underlying this section is rich in carbonate of lime, and is worthy of investigation for the manufacture of cement.

Fraternal orders flourish in Waynesboro, and strong lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and the J. Q. A. M.s, are doing good work in our city.

With such excellent shipping facilities and the size of these factory sites well adapted to the largest factories and well adapted to modern manufacture.

The growing number of manufacturers and industrial extensions and additions among which may be mentioned a bakery, laundry,

warehouses, lumber yards, open houses, packing factory, jobbing house and a lime kiln, and the reasons will be cheerfully furnished to responsible inquiries by the President of the Waynesboro Board of Trade.

As to the morals—The city is flourishing and prospering without the saloon, and the practical results obtained by adhering to a long established custom which forbids the sale of any intoxicants within the corporation fully sustain its wisdom.

New Depot.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad have recently completed a handsome new pas-

WAYNESBORO IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Bountiful Nature and Its
Pioneers Built Well
In the Beginning.

RAPID GROWTH OF BUSINESS

A Prosperous Line of Industries
and Permanent Improvement
on Every Hand—Surrounded
by Iron Ore, Limestone
and Other Ma-
terials.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WAYNESBORO, VA., November 17.—Nature and the early settlers in this section of the Shenandoah Valley combined to give this city an splendid location. Waynesboro is situated in the eastern part of Augusta county, ninety-six miles west of Staunton and twenty-eight miles west of Charlottesville, Va. Surrounded by one of the most fertile and productive sections of the Shenandoah Valley, with the Blue Ridge Mountains rising like a great protecting wall, some two miles east of the city, with the South river winding along the edge of the city, and furnishing water-power to industries.

The city is on the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, and three-quarters of a mile from the Norfolk and Western railway, and has excellent transportation facilities North, South, East and West, with twelve passenger trains daily.

The city was surveyed and planned by skilled engineers, and has broad streets and avenues, with ample roadways and sidewalks, well lighted by electric lights.

The business section is mostly built of brick, and is convenient to freight depots, and is a distributing point for a large section.

The First National Bank of Waynesboro is a strong financial institution, with a capital and surplus of \$30,000 and deposits of \$100,000. The officers and directors are local capitalists.

The residential section is built of modern frame and concrete houses, on the top of a hill, with splendid drainage, and commanding an extensive view of mountains and valley.

Waynesboro has long been a religious centre, with large congregations, who have four handsome church buildings—Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Lutheran—also a strong and growing Episcopal congregation, who plan the erection of a handsome church edifice at an early date.

Fine Water Supply.

The city is supplied with clear, pure water from a mountain spring which gushes from